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SEP 29 2006

REMARKS

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the final Office Action dated July 31, 2006. Claims 18 to 30 are pending in the application, with Claims 29 and 30 having been withdrawn from consideration. Claims 18, 21, 23 and 26, all which have been amended, are in independent form. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

In the Office Action, Claims 23 to 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over U.S. Patent No. 6,374,127 (Park); and Claims 18 to 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Park in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,223,025 (Tsukuda). Reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested.

Claims 18 and 21

Independent Claim 18 as amended is directed to a wireless communication apparatus. The apparatus includes wireless communication means, and first and second power supply means for supplying a power to the wireless communication means. The apparatus also includes switching means for supplying the first power supply means with a first control signal for turning on the first power supply means and the second power supply means with a second control signal for turning off the second power supply means in accordance with a first state of the wireless communication means, and supplying the first power supply means with the first control signal for turning off the first power supply means and the second power supply means with the second control signal for turning on the second power supply means in accordance with a second state of the wireless communication means. Power from the first or second power supply means turned on by the switching means is supplied to the wireless communication means. The switching

means comprises converting means for converting the first control signal into the second control signal.

Independent Claim 21 as amended is directed to a method of supplying a power for wireless communication. The method includes the steps of converting a first control signal into a second control signal, and detecting a first or second state of the wireless communication. The method also includes the step of supplying a first power supply circuit with the first control signal for turning on the first power supply circuit and a second power supply circuit with the second control signal for turning off the second power supply circuit in accordance with detecting the first state of the wireless communication. In addition, the method includes the step of supplying the first power supply circuit with the first control signal for turning off the first power supply circuit and the second power supply circuit with the second control signal for turning on the second power supply circuit in accordance with detecting the second state of the wireless communication. The method also includes the step of supplying power for the wireless communication from the first or second power supply circuit turned on in accordance with detecting the first or second state of the wireless communication.

Thus, among its many features, the invention of Claims 18 and 21 provides for (i) supplying a first power supply means (or circuit) with a first control signal for turning on the first power supply means (or circuit) and a second power supply means (or circuit) with a second control signal for turning off the second power supply means (or circuit) in accordance with a first state of a wireless communication, (ii) supplying the first power supply means (or circuit) with the first control signal for turning off the first power supply means (or circuit) and the second power supply means (or circuit) with the second control signal for turning on the second power supply means (or circuit) in accordance with

a second state of the wireless communication, and (iii) converting the first control signal into the second control signal. The applied references of Park and Tsukuda are not seen to disclose or suggest at least these features.

As understood by Applicant, Park discloses a power supply apparatus for a mobile communication terminal. In a reception mode, a V_{OUT} of 3.9V is applied in common to voltage regulators 72 and 74, and the output voltage V_{OUT} is not provided to a voltage regulator 76. In a transmission mode, the output voltage V_{OUT} of 3.9-5.0V is applied to the voltage regulator 76, and is also applied to voltage regulators 72 and 74. The voltage regulators 72 and 74 regulate the voltage V_{OUT} into DC voltages 3.3V and 3.6V, respectively, and supply the regulated voltages to the receiver and baseband signal processor 30. See Park, column 4, lines 34 to 50.

The Office Action equates the claimed first power supply means with Park's voltage regulator 76, and the claimed second power supply with Park's voltage regulators 72 and 74. The Office Action also equates the claimed first and second states of wireless transmission with Park's transmission and reception states, respectively.

However, as conceded in the Office Action, Park does not disclose turning off the second power supply means in accordance with the first state of a wireless communication. As noted above, output voltage V_{OUT} in Park is applied to voltage regulators 72 and 74 in the transmission mode.

The Office Action asserted that it would have been obvious to modify Park in view of column 5, line 6 to column 6, line 19 of Tsukuda, which discloses that an operation timing of a DC/DC converter is the inverted one of an operation timing of a radio section 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

In particular, Park is seen to teach away from the modification suggested in the Office Action. As noted above, Parks' voltage regulators 72 and 74 supply regulated voltage to the receiver and baseband signal processor 30. In addition, Park is seen to supply voltage to the receiver and baseband signal processor 30 during both the reception mode and the transmission mode. If Park is modified in the manner suggested by the Office Action, the voltage regulators 72 and 74 would be turned off during transmission mode, which is seen to result in no supply of regulated voltage to the receiver and baseband signal processor 30 during transmission. This is seen to be inconsistent with the teachings of Park.

Furthermore, the Office Action asserted that the above modification would be for the purpose of "efficient performance". Applicant respectfully submits that this is a post-hoc rationalization for making the combination, which is not supported by any teachings in the prior art itself. In particular, while "efficient performance" may be a general objective, such an objective does not provide any suggestion of the means by which this objective might be attained.

Moreover, Park and Tsukuda are not seen to disclose or suggest converting a first control signal into a second control signal.

Allowance of Claims 18 and 21 is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 23 and 26

Independent Claim 23 as amended is directed to a wireless communication apparatus. The apparatus includes wireless communication means for transmitting a first wireless signal to a communication partner and receiving a second wireless signal from the communication partner. The apparatus also includes a plurality of power supply means for supplying a power to the wireless communication means, wherein each of the plurality of

power supply means has a different current supply capacity. In addition, the apparatus includes switching means for switching at least one of the plurality of power supply means in accordance with the second wireless signal received by the wireless communication means from the communication partner.

Independent Claim 26 as amended is directed to a method of supplying power to a wireless communication device which transmits a first wireless signal to a communication partner and receives a second wireless signal from the communication partner. The method includes the steps of providing power from a plurality of power supplies, wherein each of the plurality of power supplies has a different current supply capacity, and receiving the second wireless signal from the communication partner. The method also includes the step of switching power from at least one of the plurality of power supplies in accordance with the second wireless signal received from the communication partner in the receiving step.

A feature of the invention of Claims 23 and 26 therefore lies in switching power from at least one of a plurality of power supplies, each of which has a different current supply capacity, in accordance with a wireless signal received from a communication partner. The applied references of Park and Tsukuda are not seen to disclose or suggest at least this feature.

As understood by Applicant, Park discloses that a voltage control current source 60 receives a transmission automatic gain control (TX_AGC) voltage which is variable according to the transmission power. In addition, a transmission mode signal TX_MODE can be activated or inactivated to respectively provide or not provide an output voltage to regulators. See Park, column 4, line 34 to column 5, line 15.

However, nothing in Park is seen to disclose or suggest that its TX_AGC and TX_MODE signals are wireless signals received from a communication partner. Accordingly, Park could not be seen to disclose or suggest switching power from at least one of the plurality of power supplies, each of which has a different current supply capacity, in accordance with a wireless signal received from a communication partner.

Allowance of Claims 23 and 26 is therefore respectfully requested.

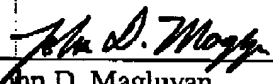
Accordingly, based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, independent Claims 18, 21, 23 and 26 as amended are believed to be allowable over the applied references.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the applied references for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,


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